

## UNFOUGHT BATTLE.

No Bombardment, But Both Armies Lined Up Before Santiago.

That He May March Out Unmolested With His Army to Reinforce Havana Is Not Favorably Entertained by the War Department—  
A Late Cablegram From Shafter.

Washington, July 9.—The great battle expected today did not take place, although the armistice expired at noon with the forces on both sides at Santiago lined up for battle. The reason was that the Spanish commander, who had been in correspondence by telegraph with his home government, was seeking to make terms with General Shafter by which he might save his army from capture. He was willing to give up Santiago without resistance if allowed to retreat with all his men and arms across the island, but this idea was not entertained for a moment by our government. On the contrary, every effort will be put forth to seal up all avenues of escape from Santiago and to compel the final surrender of the Spanish army. To have allowed them to make their way unmolested into the interior would have amounted simply to a reinforcement of the garrison of Havana by these thousands of trained soldiers who had proven their courage as worthy foes in fighting in the trenches. On the other hand to compel their surrender, it is believed would certainly produce an enormous moral effect, both in Havana and in Spain itself and thus tend to an early conclusion of the war.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin were in quick communication with General Shafter at Santiago during the day. Both officials, however, decline positively to give out for publication any dispatches relating to the negotiations that are going on between General Shafter and General Linares or to confirm any of the exciting rumors that were flying through the corridors all day. Nevertheless, it was evident from their manner that a crisis had been reached so far as Santiago was concerned, and that as matters stood at the close of the day there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the outlook, as it is known that General Shafter has lost nothing by the armistice. His men are rested, his commissary has improved, roads have been cleared and his artillery is now almost completely placed in a most effective manner. None of these things existed at the beginning of the armistice.

A cablegram was received from General Shafter at the war department tonight, which is understood to make certain recommendations as to the action on the Spanish proposals for a conditional capitulation. Immediately after its receipt Secretary Long and Adjutant-General Corbin went to the White House and are now in conference with the president. There is the strongest indisposition on the part of strategists to entertain favorably a proposition said to be under consideration at Madrid looking to an armistice of ten days in order to consider terms of peace. They believe that the United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by accepting such a proposition. During that time Camara's squadron might find safe lodgment in some strongly fortified coast town like Ferrol, and thus elude Watson's pursuit.

The conference broke up shortly after midnight. Secretary Alger said there had been no reports of firing nor of action. "But," he added, "there has been some talk of a surrender. A proposition has been made which will not be considered, and things, I think, will go on about as they were intended."

"Do you mean by that" he was asked, "that a bombardment will be made at once?"

"I can't say definitely, but that is very probable," he replied.

### THE NAVAL SITUATION.

Washington, July 9.—Admiral Sampson contributed nothing further during the day to his first dispatch announcing the possibility of saving the Spanish ships Colon, Maria Teresa and Vizcaya. Telegraphic difficulties have been encountered, but it is not believed there has been anything of importance for the admiral to chronicle today.

Naval officials feel that another change may have to be made in the makeup of the eastern squadron which is to strike the blow against the Spanish coast, as the battleship Iowa suffered some hard knocks during the recent naval battle with Cervera's squadron and it may be necessary to substitute one of the other battleships pending repairs on the Iowa. No decision on the subject has been reached thus far, as the department has not received a report showing the exact condition of our ships after the battle.

The department has not decided to increase the number of Watson's ships, as was reported, as it is felt the list announced yesterday is quite ample to take care of Admiral Camara's squadron now returning hastily to protect the coast of Spain. Camara's only armored ships are the Pelayo and the Carlos V. They are outranked in every point by the ships of the American squadron, armor, armament, speed, size and the number of guns and their general effectiveness.

### SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

The Destroyer of Cervera's Fleet to Be Promoted.

Washington, July 9.—The president has determined to promote Acting Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in recognition of their services in the destruction of the Spanish naval fleet in American waters, but is undecided as to the extent of the promotion. Although Admiral Sampson ranks Commodore Schley in command of the naval forces in Cuban waters, he is subordinate to that officer by two numbers in the naval register.

Commodore Schley stands number eight in the list of commodores and Sampson stands number ten, having been promoted to that grade within the past week. Commodore Watson, also on duty with the fleet at Santiago, is senior to both of the others, standing number six in his grade. When an official report is received, a decision will be reached as to the extent of the promotions to be made.

### A PRESSURE ON SPAIN.

Europe Has Grown Weary of This One-Sided War.

Washington, July 9.—General Draper, American ambassador to Italy, has arrived in the city on a leave of absence for sixty days. General Draper's visit has no connection with the talk of Spain making overtures for peace. He gave the administration to understand that the whole of Europe is anxious to see peace and is gradually putting a pressure on Spain to ask for honorable terms from the United States. General Draper's opinion is that Italy is more friendly to the United States than any European power except England.

### WILL DEFEND TO THE LAST.

New York, July 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: The Americans have again demanded the surrender of Santiago, fixing the terms of a truce until Saturday noon. General Toral has refused the proposition, saying he is resolved to defend to the last.

### WANTING AN ARMISTICE.

Madrid, July 9.—El Liberal says the cabinet is considering the signing of a ten days' armistice to facilitate peace negotiations.

### ALGER DID NOT THINK SO.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Alger when asked at 1:30 o'clock if fighting had been resumed at Santiago, replied: "I do not think so."

### DEPARTURE OF MILES.

Charleston, S. C., July 9.—The transports Yale and Columbia, having on board General Nelson A. Miles and staff and 1,700 men intended as reinforcements for General Shafter, got away at 2 o'clock.

### EXPECTED PEACE MOVEMENT.

Washington, July 9.—The belief that a peace movement will be inaugurated continues strong, but definite announcement is made that no such movement has been taken so far.

### TORPEDO BOATS NEARING HOME.

Messina, Sicily, July 9.—The Spanish torpedo boats Audaz, Prosperino and Osada, belonging to Admiral Camara's squadron, arrived here from Port Said on their way back to Spain.

### PREPARING TO OCCUPY.

The Philadelphia Will Carry the Flag to Hawaii.

San Francisco, July 9.—The cruiser Philadelphia has been ordered to Honolulu to raise the American flag over the islands. The vessel will probably be placed in commission on Monday and a few days later will be ready to make the trip.

Major-General E. S. Otis has received a telegram from the war department ordering him to proceed at once to Honolulu to assist in the ceremonies of the occupation of the islands. He is making preparations to go immediately and is delayed only by the question of a transport.

### LIST OF THE LOST.

Names of Those Who Fell Before Santiago May Be Sent Out Today.

Washington, July 9.—The war department has received the following: "Camp near Santiago, July 8. 'Adjutant-General, Washington: A complete report received today of loss on July 1 and 2, shows: Killed, 22 officers; 269 enlisted men; Wounded, 81 officers; 1,293 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men. Reports giving the names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off tomorrow. (Signed) 'SHAFTER'"

### STAY AT HOME YEAR.

Millions of Dollars Saved From the Cormorants Abroad.

New York, July 9.—The substantial backing for the market for the coming week will be the large buying for the investment of the semi-annual dividend and interest money, which will be paid out on the first of each month and will be the largest amount paid by corporations on record. It will be but natural for the recipients of this money to be appreciative of the good treatment they have received by the various companies who have contributed this income, which they are likely

to show by reinvesting in the same properties.

What better evidence to base confidence upon can investors have than the source of their income provides? Such buying, consequently, cannot fail to be large, and will be an important factor in advancing prices in the immediate future. Besides that additional encouragement will be found in the good crop prospects in all directions, the superabundance of money, and the continued confidence in the result of the war and its early termination. As a matter of fact, there is scarcely any cause for distrust to come from any quarter.

The war has certainly served one wholesome purpose in keeping Americans from indulging in foreign travel this summer to any great extent. The expenditures are not likely to be more than one-half that of former years for that purpose, making a saving to the country of at least \$50,000,000. This is an item of considerable importance. The stay-at-home people instead of traveling in Europe will do so in this country, and our internal transportation companies will be corresponding gainers. In view of these factors, the market seems to be verging towards a condition in which a fresh rise in prices will become the order of the day.

Somewhat unexpectedly here, the Bank of England on Thursday put down its rate to 2½ per cent. This indicates a more settled feeling on the European money markets, and no doubt in part reflects the revival of confidence due to the settlement of the dispute between England and France on the distribution of African territory. That settlement removes a very serious danger from the region of foreign politics, and, so far, it is calculated to revive confidence in the European investment markets, in which our own may possibly participate. No doubt, the action of the bank has been influenced by the prospect of American payments of Jui-interest and dividends to foreign holders, which can hardly be estimated at less than \$40,000,000.

This liquidates a considerable part of the balance of indebtedness due from Europe to the United States, and so far diminishes the tension in the foreign exchanges. But there must still remain a large unliquidated sum of that floating debt, which may soon show its effect in a renewal of gold shipments to the United States.

Bills drawn against our new crops will be soon forthcoming, and with a less amount of imports to be remitted for than usual, it is not impossible that, within the present month, gold may be flowing freely in this direction. This bodes a continuance of the present ease in the local money market.

### OUR NAVY MAY GROW.

A Possibility of Saving Three of the Spanish Vessels.

Washington, July 9.—Admiral Sampson cabled the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. This is the only news received from Sampson in a day or more. The cables are apparently being interrupted or are in bad working order. It is expected at the navy department that an onslaught on the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago will begin today.

### HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, July 9.—The president has appointed Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, President Dole of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear of Hawaii to be commissioners under the Hawaiian resolution.

### CONSIDERED IN ADVANCE.

The Problem of Feeding Santiago's Hungry Population.

Washington, July 9.—The authorities are now considering themselves seriously with the great problem of feeding the destitute population at Santiago as soon as it capitulates, as well as the Spanish prisoners of war who may surrender.

It has been extremely difficult, as shown by General Shafter's reports, to supply the American troops with what they need, and of course the difficulty will be increased enormously by this large addition of hungry mouths and moreover it is expected that when the news of the fall of Santiago sifts through the country a large part of the destitute population of the interior will make its way to that town to secure food.

### WHY WE WON.

Sigsbee Says It Was Superior Training That Beat Cervera.

New York, July 9.—"Yes, it's all very wonderful and a hard thing for laymen and landsmen to understand—how our warships can meet and crush a powerful foe, as was done at Manila and Santiago, and escape with practically no damage to ourselves. But there's a reason, in fact there are several."

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, bronzed and hearty, dressed in his summer uniform of white from foot to crown, made this remark today in his cabin on the converted cruiser St. Paul. And he followed it up with a short, but dramatic sermon on the seamanship of our navy that will make clear to landsmen a number of things that now seem so hard to grasp. "In the first place," he continued, "our navy was on a superb war footing when the trouble broke out, though the country at large didn't

## ARE DYING BY INCHES

A Terrible Tale of Suffering at the City of Guantanamo.

Taking Care of the Cubans—The Business of Unloading the Siege Guns and Their Ammunition at Baiquiri is Going on Under Great Difficulty and Hardship.

Guantanamo, July 8, 7 a. m.—(By Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, 1898, 7 a. m., and Kingston, 10:30 a. m., July 9.)—Advices received by Commander McCalla of the Marblehead from the city of Guantanamo show that deaths from starvation average fifteen daily. General Perez, the commander of Guantanamo, has given up hope of succor and the town could readily be taken were it worth while to risk the lives of American troops. The entrance from the upper to the lower bay is patrolled nightly by steam launches. The gunboats in the upper bay have not shown themselves for several days. Captain Fernandez, of the Baracoa, with three officers, were captured by Commander McCalla as they ran into this harbor for news. They did not see the Americans until too late.

Thousands of Cubans, some estimates placing the number at 20,000, are being fed at the camp on the west side of the harbor with supplies furnished by the Red Cross society. The health of the marines at Guantanamo is good, but the same cannot be said of those at Baiquiri, where forty of the 100 men are on the sick list, suffering from low fever.

On July 5 nineteen Spaniards appeared on the hills west of Baiquiri and opened fire. The gunboat Manning replied vigorously and her shells soon silenced and drove away the enemy. The siege guns and their ammunition are now being unloaded from the transport Orizba, to a large barge. The difficulty is to get the guns ashore through the surf. It is believed the road to Santiago is now passable for heavy artillery.

know it, or the enemy either. For months and years there has been no let up in drills and practice work. Every branch of seamanship had been ground effectively into officers and men. That's one point. "But a matter of more consequence in the present clash of forces," Captain Sigsbee went on to say, "is the fact that our men are trained not alone in accuracy of firing, but in rapidity, too. It is the deadly combination that the Spaniards cannot stand; they are stunned, paralyzed by the aerial effects. We dash at them and smother them alive. They have no chance to breathe. The appalling rapidity with which our guns are worked, the appalling volume of lead hurled at the enemy, are features of modern seamanship to which the Spaniard is a stranger. Our superior marksmanship would be bad enough for him all by itself, but he simply choked and quenched when the rapidity is added. The impact must be something awful, when a few of our broadsides, with big and little guns, hurl a mountain of shot—tons of metal—on the foe in such quick succession that he reels under the blows. Accuracy and rapidity combined are the vital, the conquering elements of modern ironclad warfare, and a nation that is not thoroughly up to date in them both had better keep strictly out of the business."

"But what about Wainwright's feat, captain, in sinking two torpedo boat destroyers single handed, with a darling little unprotected yacht and a few six-pounders?" "Oh, Wainwright has no end of pluck. He was with me on the Maine and showed splendid courage through it all. He was itching to get a crack at the Dons from the first, and I knew well enough he'd let no chance slip through his hands, no matter what the odds. It was a nervy bit of business, no doubt of that, but no more than his friends expected of him."

DISASTROUS CLEVELAND FIRE.

Cleveland, O., July 9.—A fire broke out in the five-story brick building at noon today occupied by the Britton Printing company, on Erie street. The flames spread so quickly that a number of employees were shut off from escape and several were killed and many injured.

THE MINING CONGRESS.

Recommendation for the Establishment of Mining.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 9.—The second session of the international mining congress practically completed its business at the morning session today. The most important matter under consideration and one of the chief objects of the mining congress, was the establishment of a national department of mines and mining. A resolution declaring for such an institution was adopted. A resolution by Frankenberg of Colorado was adopted recommending that

### BASE BALL.

At Washington—Baltimore, 10; Washington, 3.  
At Pittsburgh—Louisville, 11; Pittsburgh, 3.  
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 2.  
At New York—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

What the Washington Star Says of Arizona's Hero.

The Washington Star, speaking of those who fell before Santiago a week ago, says:

"In the list of those reported to be killed or wounded in the conflict at Santiago are several men well known in Washington, and who are closely identified with the District. 'Captain William O. O'Neill of the 'Rough Riders,' reported killed, was born in 1860 in St. Louis, but was bred and educated in this city, where his family removed after the war. His father was a native of Ulster county, Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia, where he entered the United States army during the civil war. He was wounded five times, and rose from the ranks to a captaincy. The present Captain O'Neill, therefore, comes naturally by his prowess. He has had an eventful career. He was educated in the Washington public schools, and afterward graduated from the National University law school. He was of a roving nature, and soon went west, where, after many adventures, he settled down to mining, and was a successful prospector. He located in Yavapai county, Arizona, where he was elected sheriff three times, signaling his career by chasing and capturing a daring band of train robbers and saving them from summary justice, so they could be given sentences of twenty-five years each by the regular means."

"Removing to Prescott, he was elected mayor, and was serving his third term when the present war broke out. He resigned and raised a company of rough riders, and with them rode to San Antonio, Texas, where all were enlisted in Wood's and Roosevelt's interests. He married Miss Pauline Schindler, daughter of a retired army captain. She is in Prescott. Captain O'Neill's mother and sister reside in Washington, but are at present at Round Hill, Va. Mr. John B. O'Neill, his brother, is a lawyer here, and another brother, Eugene Brady O'Neill, a lieutenant in the army, has gone to Manila. Captain O'Neill was a remarkably handsome man, and exceedingly popular everywhere."